

A *Gal. E E e*  
T R E A T I S E

ON THE

*1107. e 357*  
2

**Prerogatives**

OF A

Queen Confort of *England*. *15*

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*The King's Wife is participant of many Pre-  
rogatives above other Women.* FINCH.

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L O N D O N:

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MDCCLXII.

*30*





TO THE  
MOST ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCESS  
CHARLOTTE,  
QUEEN CONSORT  
TO  
HIS MOST SACRED MAJESTY  
GEORGE the THIRD,  
KING OF  
*Great Britain, France, and Ire-  
land, &c.*

The following SHEETS are  
Most Humbly Inscribed.

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P R E R O G A T I V E S  
OF A  
Queen Consort of *England*.

**B**EFORE I proceed to treat of the Prerogatives, it seems not altogether improper to give the Reader some Account of the Name and Title of Queen.

The Queen-Wives of the Kingdoms of *Europe* <sup>a</sup> use their Titles of *Regina* & *Domin*  
*na*, (*Queen* and *Lady*), as the Kings those of  
*Rex* & *Dominus*, (*King* and *Lord*). They

<sup>a</sup> *Selden's* Titles of Honour, chap. vi. p. 205. folio  
Edit. by *Wilkins*, London 1726.

have also the Attribute of Majesty, and the Addition, *Dei gratia* (*by the Grace of God*), in the Expressions of their Names. The Queen-Wife of *England* also hath of later Time (as the Kings) superscribed their Names over their Warrants or Letters of public Direction or Command; although in the Time of *Henry VIII.* the Fashion was, that the Queens wrote their Names on the left Side of the first Line of such Letters or Warrants, and not over it, as the Kings do. This appears in their Letters and Warrants extant of that Time. But, by the Way, here it may not be untimely to note, as a Corollary to this Place touching our Name of Queen (especially to such as are pleased with the Origination of Words) that howsoever *Royne, Reyna, Regina,* and CUNINGINE, be but Words varied by the Sex from *Roy, Rey, Rex,* or CONNING; yet our Word Queen, which denotes the same, is from another Kind of Original, and of its own Nature signifies that Habitude which is betwixt her and the King; as they are Husband and Wife, rather than Supremacy of Power or Place; altho' the Use of the Word now hath made it clearly applicable to *Queens* also, that are



sole and supreme in Government. For if it were derived into *English* from the *Saxon* Cýning or Cýng, whence our Word King is made, it would follow that then the *Saxon* must have had (by such Analogy as the *Dutch* use) Cýningine, or the like for Queen. But the *Saxons*, from whence our *English* comes, stiled a Queen, in the antientest Times, *Cwen*, or *Cpen*, which is but the same Word as Queen, the doubling of the Vowels being but of later Use. The Word occurs for *regina* in *Alfricus*<sup>a</sup> his *Saxon* Grammar. And in the old *Saxon* Text of *St. Luke*, we read, Suð ðæler Cpen aþure on dome, that is, the *Cwen* or Queen of the South shall arise in Judgment. And in the old *Saxon* or *Dutch*, *Qwen* or *Queen* signified a Wife, as it is noted in a Collection of some<sup>b</sup> Effays of the Tongues of the Northern Parts of *Germany*, published, and as I conceive, composed by that most learned *Bonaventure Vulcanius*. And Cæraper Cpen occurs for the Empress, in some old *Saxon* Homily touching the Empress *Helen*, Wife to *Constantius*, and Cpen fugel is a *Female Bird*, as Mr. *Joscelin*,

<sup>a</sup> *MS. in Bibl. Cottonianâ*, (a Manuscript in the *Cottonian* Library.)

<sup>b</sup> *De Literis et Linguâ Getarum*, p. 66. (of the Letters and Language of the *Walachians*.)

a Man very learned in the *Saxon* Tongue, and the Story of *England*, notes in his *Saxon* Dictionary <sup>c</sup>. And *Crenhýpð* is for one that attends or waits on a Lady as an Eunuch, as *Nowel* hath noted in his Dictionary of the same Tongue; so that as *Comes* (*Earl*) or *Dux* (*Duke*) in the elder Times, generally signifying every Companion and Leader, came afterward to denote an Expression of Dignity, those who were *Comites Regis* (*Earls of the King*), or *Imperatoris* (*of the Emperor*); and such as were *Duces a rege vel imperatore constituti*, (*constituted Dukes by the King or Emperor*): And as *Knecht* or *Knight*, being of itself nothing but a Servant or Minister, (as the Use of it is at this Day in the *Dutch*, and was antiently in our old *Saxon*) yet is now restrained with us to those which are honoured with the Note of being chosen out, as most especial Servants or Ministers of the Prince and State for their Abilities, or the Hope at least conceived of their Abilities, in the Wars; so *quen*, signifying originally a Wife or Female Companion, or *hæc consors* (*Consort*), might afterward (as it doth with us, and very anti-

<sup>c</sup> *MS. in Bibl. Cottonianâ*, (a Manuscript in the *Cottonian* Library.)



ently did) design only the King's Wife; and being once fixed in this Signification, and made convertible with *regina* (*Queen*) might be thence transferred afterward to the Denotation of such Women as had sole Government and Supremacy, without any Relation to a King or Husband. This is the rather likely too; because *cuen*, and *quens* or *cuenz*, which are the same, occur so frequently in the old *French* (which was mixed much with the old *Dutch*); for *comes*, (*Earl*) as it denotes a *Count*, or *compagnon* or *consors*; it being obvious to find *consors Augusti*, (*Consort of Augustus*) and *consors nostra* (*our Consort*) for the Empresses, and *la compagne de nostre Seigneur le Roy*, (*our Lord the King's Companion*) in our<sup>a</sup> Laws, for the King's Wife or the Queen; and *præcharissima consors nostra*, and our most dear consort in Grants to her from the King; as if *Queen consors*, and *campagne*, (which is the Phrase also of the *French* at this Day for the *Queen*) had been ever to this Purpose Synonymies: For that Use of *cuen*

<sup>a</sup> See the Register, folio 1. *Briton.* folio 279. b. 25 *Ed.* 3. chap. of Treasons, &c.

for comes, an old Romaunt of <sup>e</sup> *Siperis de Vineaux*.

*Le Conte du Lancaſter, que eit à nom Henry,*

*Met à Conſeil le conte que on dit de Warwick,*

*Sire, Quens, dites moy par Dieu je vous jure, &c.*

“ The Earl of *Lancaſter*, by Name *Henry*, asked the Advice of the Earl of *Warwick*, Sire, Quens, tell me for God’s Sake, “ &c.” So that that old History of *Geoffry de Villehardouin*, Marſhal of *Champagne*, written about four hundred Years ſince, hath *Thiebant cuens de Champagne & de Brie*, and *li cuens leys de Blois & de Charteni*, and *li cuens Hue de San Pol*, and *Baudoin li cuens de Flandres*, and other ſuch, for *comte*, although alſo he often uſeth the Word *comte* to the ſame Purpoſe. And I have a Manuſcript History from *Brute* to *Edward III.* written in old *French*, whoſe Author, in the Enumeration of the Counts that came, from beyond the Sea, to a ſolemn Feaſt held by

<sup>e</sup> Chez *Claude Faucet* en l’Orig. des Dignites, L. ii. c. 3. (in *Claude Faucet*’s Origin of Dignities, b. ii. c. 3.)



King *Arthur* at *Chester*, speaks of *Lichen quens de Boloigne*, *Holdin quens de Flandres*, *Gerins quens de Chartres*, and such more that were at it, meaning the *comtes* of those territories, yet he also hath the Word *comte* often, as a Synonymy. So in a Roll in the Tower of *London*, touching the Dissentions between *Lewis* the IXth of France, and our *Henry III.* in the Year 1259, *Simon* of *Montfort* is called *quens* of *Leicester*; and *Richard* of *Clare*, *quens* of *Gloucester*; and *Humfrey* of *Bobun*, *quens* of *Hereford*; *Roger le Bigod*, *quens* of *Norfolk*; *William de Ferze*, *quens* of *Albemarle*, where yet *comte* and *quens* are used also indifferently. Divers like Passages are in the old *French* or *Romaunts*; and so *quen* might be of both Genders, thus to signify as well a Wife as she is *vitæ consors*, (*Consort of Life*) as *comes* ora Count, as he is *regis* (*the King's*), or *aulæ regiæ comes* (*Earl of the King's Court*). Neither doth the Addition of the last Letter here, make any Difference of the Words: For *quen* and *quens* are as much the same as *roy* and *roys*, *dieu* and *dieus*, which indifferently occur in the old *French*, in the singular Number.

It

It is observable also, that in the *Saxon* Times, the Wives of the Kings of the *West Saxons* after *Eadburgh*, the Daughter of *Offa* King of *Mercland*, and *Queen* to *Boerthric* or *Brithricking* of the *West Saxons*, were not stiled *Queens* or *Reginæ*, but only the Kings Wives; neither might they sit in State with the Kings. This first proceeded from the wicked Insolencies of that *Eadburgh*, (she was married to <sup>f</sup> King *Boerthric* in the Year 787, and he reigned to the Year 800), who by professing herself to oppose all that the King loved, and using most frequent Accusations against his Subjects, with daily Plottings of the Ruins of their Lives or Fortunes, and at length also poisoning the King himself, drew so extreme Hate upon the Name of *Queen*, that from his Time, the Law was, that the Wife of the King of *West Saxons* should be denied the Appellation and Honour of a *Queen*. So expressly *Afferius* <sup>g</sup> *Menevensis*, that lived and

<sup>f</sup> Annal. Saxon. MS. in biblioth. Cotton. (*Saxon Annals*, Manuscript, in the *Cottonian Library*.)

<sup>g</sup> De gestis *Alfredi* regis; (Of the Transactions of King *Alfred*.)



was familiar with King *Alured*, from whom he had this Relation: “ Gens occiden-  
 “ talium *Saxonum* (*saith he*) *Reginam* justa  
 “ regem sedere non patitur; nec etiam  
 “ *reginam* appellari, sed *regis Conjugem*  
 “ permittit, quam controversiam, imò in-  
 “ famiam de quâdam pertinaci et male-  
 “ volâ ejusdem gentis reginâ ortum fuisse,  
 “ majores illius terræ perhibent. Quæ  
 “ omnia contraria seniori suo & omni popu-  
 “ lo ita peregit, ut non solum suum pro-  
 “ prium odium mereretur, ut à reginali folio  
 “ projiceretur, sed etiam omnibus suis sub-  
 “ sequatricibus eandem pestiferam tabem  
 “ post se submitteret. (*The West Saxons,*  
 “ (*says he*) do not suffer the Queen to sit  
 “ near the King; nor even to be called  
 “ Queen, but allow her the Name of the  
 “ *King's Wife*; which Controversy, nay In-  
 “ famy, the great Men of that Land say,  
 “ arose from a froward and malevolent  
 “ Queen of the same Nation, who did eve-  
 “ ry Thing so much in Contradiction to her  
 “ Lord, that she procured their ill Will,  
 “ not only so far as to be dethroned,  
 C “ but

“ but intailed it upon all her Succes-  
 “ fors.”)

And *William* the Monk of *Malmesbury*<sup>a</sup>  
 to the same Purpose; “ Non enim *West*  
 “ *Saxones* (*so are his Words*) *reginam*, vel  
 “ *juxta regem federe*, vel *Reginæ* appella-  
 “ *tione insigniri patiuntur*, propter malitiam  
 “ *Eadburgæ*, filiæ *Offæ* regis *Merciorum*:  
 “ (For the *West Saxons* do not permit the  
 “ Queen to sit near the King, or to be ho-  
 “ noured with the Appellation of Queen, on  
 “ Account of the Wickedness of *Eadburgh*,  
 “ Daughter of *Offa* King of the *Mercians*.”)  
 And so likewise *Matthew*<sup>i</sup> of *Westminster*,  
 and *Florence* of *Worcester*.

This Custom continued from *Brithric*,  
 all King *Egbert*'s Time, who reigned about  
 Thirty-seven Years; but it was broken again  
 by his Son and Successor *Ethelwulph*. For  
 he having married the Lady *Judith*, Daugh-  
 ter to *Charles the Bald* of *France*, used ordi-

<sup>a</sup> De Gest. Reg. Angl. Lib. ii. Chap. 2. (Of the  
 Transactions of the Kings of *England*, B. ii. Chap. 2.)

<sup>i</sup> About the Year 854.



narily to set her by him in a Chair of state, as a Queen ; neither, by reason of his Sweetness of Nature, which had endeared him to the State, was he so much as taxed for it. Nor did that Law against the King's Wife, it seems, continue long in Force, although in the Times of some of this *Ethelwulph's* Successors, there were a Respect perhaps had to it. For in some Memories of King *Edgar's* Reign, (he began in 959) the *Queen* is stiled only his Wife, or, *Legitima regis conjux*, or Cynniger gemæcca, this is the King's *lawful* Wife, and not *Queen*. In the Subscription of King *Edgar's* Charter of Privilege to *Hide-Abbey* by *Winchester*, yet remaining in the inestimable Library of that learned and worthy Sir *Robert Cotton*, and written in Letters of Gold, in a Hand of that Age, his Wife *Elfthrith* subscribes thus ;

“ Ego Elfthrith, legitima præfati regis Con-  
 “ jux, meâ legatione Monachoseodem Loco,  
 “ Rege annuente, constituens Crucem im-  
 “ pressâ. (I *Elfthrith*, the lawful Wife of the  
 “ aforesaid King, appointing by my Embas-  
 “ sy, with the King's Consent, the Monks  
 “ in the same Place, have signed with a  
 C 2 “ Cross.”)

“ Cross.”) And also, “ Ego *Edgisa* præ-  
 “ dicti Regis Ava hoc Opus egregium Crucis  
 “ *taumate* consolidavi ; I *Edgif*, Grandmo-  
 “ ther of the aforesaid King, have consoli-  
 “ dated this Work of the Cross ;” and other  
 like are of that Time. This *Elfthrith* is she  
 whom our Stories commonly call *Elfrida*  
 or *Elfthrida*, Daughter to *Orgar*, then Earl  
 or Duke (for those Titles were not then dis-  
 tinguished) of *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*; and  
 that *Edgisa* was the third and last Wife to  
 King *Edward*, Son to King *Alfred*, and  
 Grandfather to *Edgar* : Yet by reason of that  
 Law touching the King’s Wife, she durst  
 not, perhaps, stile herself other than the  
 King’s Grandmother ; for so *Ava*, as well as  
*Avia*, in those Times, often denoted. And  
 in the same Library is extant also a Refor-  
 mation of the monastic Life of both Sexes ;  
 titled, *Regularis Concordia Anglicæ Nationis*  
*Monachorum Sanctimonialiumque*, (A regular  
 Agreement between the Monks and Nuns  
 of the *English* Nation ;) and written in *Ed-*  
*gar*’s Age, wherein he takes Care of the  
 Monks, and his Wife of the Nuns ; that is,  
 his gemæccean *Ælfðruðe*, or his Wife *Ælf-*  
*thrith*.



*thrith.* And perhaps hence it was, that the Wives of great Dukes or Earls at that Time in the *West Saxon* Kingdom, which, after *Egbert*, had soon swallowed up the rest, subscribed by the Name also of *conjux*, (*Wife*) and not by any Name of Dignity; as if they would abstain from receiving any Communication of Title from their Lords, as well as the Kings Wives did from the Kings: For in the Year 880, when *Ethelred* or *Ethered*, Duke or Earl of *Mercia*, under King *Alfred*, by his <sup>k</sup> Charters gave Land to the Church of *Worcester*, he subscribed by the Name of *dux* (*Duke*) and *patricius* (*Patrician*); but his Wife being otherwise a Princess, and Daughter to King *Alfred*, expresses herself in them only thus: *Ego Athelfled conjux, subscribens confirmavi*, (I *Athelfled*, Wife, subscribing have confirmed.) And in the other Charters only, *Ego Ethelfled consensi*, (I *Ethelfled* have consented :) Yet they are both together stiled [Æþpæd Ældorþman] Æðelþlæd M epcna hlaforðas, that is, *Ælthred* the Alderman or

<sup>k</sup> *Regist. MS. et vetustiss. Eccles. Wigorn. fo. 7, 29, 31, 211, &c. in Bibl. Cotton.* (A very ancient Manuscript Register of the Church of *Winchester*, in the *Cottonian* Library, fol. 7, 29, 31, 211, &c.)

Duke,

Duke, and *Ethelfled*, the Lords of *Mercia*, in an Instrument of *Werfrid* Bishop of *Worcester*, in the Year 904, made to the same Church. But though in expressing the Title of the King's Wife, such Respect were (sometimes after *Ethelulph*) had to that old Law: Yet it appears that under the same King *Edgar*, the Wife was also sometimes stiled *Queen* or *Regina*, which, compared with those other Testimonies, shews, that as that Law made under King *Ethelulph* was not now in such Force, but grew obsolete: so on the other Side, the Expression of her without the Addition of *Regina*, remained in some Use also through the Custom, which that Law, while it was in Force, had induced. For the same *Elftbrith* subscribes in a Charter to the Church of *Worcester*, *Ego Elfyred<sup>1</sup> regina consensi & signo Crucis confirmavi*, I *Elfyred* Queen, have consented and confirmed with the Sign of the Cross. This was in 964. And in another to the Church of *Ely*<sup>m</sup>, occurs, *Alftbrith regina*, (*Alftbrith*

<sup>1</sup> In Pat. 1. Ed. 4. Part. 6. Mem. 23.

<sup>m</sup> Cart. Antiq. in arce, Lond. B. Num. 11. (Ancient Charter in the Tower of London, B. Numb. 11.)

Queen;



Queen;) both which and the rest shew, that the Use of *regina*, *Queen*; or, *legitima conjux*, *lawful Wife*, without it, grew, by this Time, promiscuous in the *West Saxon* Kingdom.

In other Kingdoms of the Heptarchy of that Age, the Title of *Regina* (*Queen*) was still given to the Kings Wives. *Ego Ælfthrith regina*, (*I Ælfthrith Queen*), is subscribed with *Kenulph* King of *Mercia* in the Subscriptions<sup>n</sup> of his Charters to the Church of *Worcester*; and *Saethrith regina* often subscribes, with King *Berthtrulph*, to the same Church. So, *Ego Cynethryth, Dei Gratia, Regina Merciorum*, (*I Cynethrith, by the Grace of God, Queen of the Mercians*;) in some other with King *Offa*. And among the other Coins of that Age, there is in Sir *Robert Cotton's* invaluable Treasury, one inscribed with *C E- N E T. R E G I N.* on the one Side, and

<sup>n</sup> Regist. *Wigor*. Ms. Bibl. *Cott.* & alia ejusmodi sunt in Volum. de *Vitt. sanct. Angl.* ad Calcem adjecta ibid. (*Winchester* Register in Manuscript in the *Cottonian* Library; and there are others of the same Sort added at the End of *Vitt. ecclesiastical Affairs of England.*)

*EOBA* on the other. But that *Ceneth*, is taken for Queen *Cenethrith*; and frequently *Æthelwith* subscribes, *Ethelwith Regina*, *Ethelwith Queen*, with *Burghred* King of *Mercia* or *Mercland*, in the old Register of *Worcester*. This *Æthelwith* was Daughter to King *Æthelwulph*, and at her Marriage, saith *Matthew of Westminster* °, *Reginæ Nomen promeruit*, (deserved the Name of Queen.) There is also a singular Example of her in the Chartulary of <sup>p</sup> the Abbey of *Abington*, where she alone by Charter, gives to one *Cuthwulf* her Servant, Lands in *Lacing*, in these Words, “ *Ego Ethelwith Regina*, *Deo largiente*, “ *Merciorum cum Consensu meorum Seniorum* concedens donabo *Cuthwulfo*, &c. That is, “ I Queen *Ethelwith*, by God’s “ Bounty, granting, will give with the “ Consent of my Lords the *Mercians* to “ *Cuthwulf*,” which is <sup>a</sup> aptly by some used to shew that the Law of *England* then was,

• About the Year 852.

<sup>p</sup> *Bibl. Cotton. fol. 4. & in Coll. Æd. Christ. Oxon. (Cottonian Library, fo. 4. and in Christ Church College, Oxford.)*

<sup>a</sup> *Coke’s Preface to 4 Rep.*

that



that a *Queen* in this Island might, as at this Day, give or contract as a *Feme Sole*. And after King *Edgar*; it seems, that Law of the *West Saxons* utterly vanished, and the Wives of the *Saxon Kings* were ever stiled *Queens*, or *Reginæ*, also. In an Instrument, that testifies how *Agelwin*, Dean of *Worcester*, (*Decanus wigornensis Ecclesiæ*; so is his Title of that Time; but a Prior and Convent then supplied what now the Dean and Chapter do) and his Brother *Ordric* gave three Cassats of Land in *Cundicotan* to the Monks there; *Edward* the Confessor, *Ad confirmationem sermonum istorum* subscribes. And then his *Queen Edgith*, thus; *Ego Edgith regina consentio*, (I *Queen Edgith* consent). So in a Charter of King *Knout* to the Abbey<sup>u</sup> of *St. Edmundsbury*, his Wife *Alfgifa* calls herself, *Ego Alfgifa regina*; and in a *Saxon* Charter of his to the same Church, he stiles her myne queen *Ælfgif*, and *Regina mea Alfgifa*,

<sup>r</sup> Regist. *Wigor. eccles. vetust.* fol. 166, MS. in *Bibl. Cotton.* (fo. 166 of an ancient Manuscript Register of *Winchester* Church, in the *Cottonian Library*.)

<sup>s</sup> Same as *Hides*. *Cowel Interpret.*

<sup>t</sup> In Confirmation of that Grant.

<sup>u</sup> Cart. 4. Ed. 3. Num. 58.

in the *Latin* of it, where he speaks of her giving the Church a Revenue of 4. M. Eels in LAKINHITH. It appears also clearly, that the *Saxon Queens* were in the later Times of that Kingdom, crowned, anointed, and set with the Kings in their Seats of State, as other *Queens*; and so that Law or Custom, which proceeded from *Queen Ethelburgh*, was soon abrogated. The particular Solemnities of their Coronation are yet extant; and their Titles of Queen, their Coronation and anointing (as Dignities communicated from the Kings) have thence continued here, as in other States, to this Day.

*Queen*, as has been observed, signifies a *Wife*; but, by way of Excellence, the *Wife* of the King, and in the Laws of *England* is, either she who holds the Crown of this Realm by Right of Blood, or who is married to the King, the first of which is called *Queen Regnant*, and the last *Queen Consort*. She who holdeth by Blood is, in Construction of Law, the same with the King, and hath the like legal Power in all Respects; but a *Queen Consort* is inferior to the King,  
and



and his Subject. Staund. Prærog. 10. 3 Inst.  
7. 1 Mar. Parl. 2. chap. 1.

“ Every Person that shall be reconciled  
“ to, or hold Communion with, the Church  
“ of *Rome*, or profess the Popish Religion,  
“ or <sup>t</sup> marry a Papist, shall be excluded,  
“ and

\* In his Majesty's gracious Declaration to his (a)  
Privy Council on *Wednesday* the 8th Day of *July* 1761,  
of

---

(a) At which the following Members were present.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.	
Archbishop of <i>Canter-</i>	Earl of <i>Huntingdon</i> .
<i>bury</i> .	Earl of <i>Winchelsea</i> .
Lord Chancellor.	Earl of <i>Sandwich</i> .
Lord President.	Earl of <i>Shaftesbury</i> .
Lord Privy Seal.	Earl of <i>Holderness</i> .
Lord Chamberlain.	Earl of <i>Rochford</i> .
Duke of <i>Bolton</i> .	Earl of <i>Albemarle</i> .
Duke of <i>Leeds</i> .	Earl of <i>Godolphin</i> .
Duke of <i>Bedford</i> .	Earl of <i>Cholmondeley</i> .
Duke of <i>Rutland</i> .	Earl of <i>Kinnoul</i> .
Duke of <i>Queensberry</i> .	Earl of <i>Bute</i> .
* L. Great Chamberlain.	Earl of <i>Halifax</i> .
Duke of <i>Newcastle</i> .	Earl <i>Waldegrave</i> .
Lord Steward.	Earl of <i>Bath</i> .

\* Duke of *Ancafter*.

D. 2

Earl

“ and be for ever incapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy the Crown of this Realm,  
 &c.

of his Resolution to demand in Marriage the Princess *Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz*, his Majesty was pleased to declare, That his Motives for making Choice of the said Princess were, Her being *a Princess distinguished by every eminent Virtue and amiable Endowment, whose ILLUSTRIOUS LINE HAD CONSTANTLY SHEWED THE FIRMEST ZEAL TO THE PROTESTANT RELIGION, and a particular Attachment to his Family (b.)* Some time after-

---

Earl of <i>Buckinghamshire.</i>	Lord <i>Littleton.</i>
Earl of <i>Powis.</i>	Lord <i>Melcombe.</i>
Earl of <i>Harcourt.</i>	Lord <i>Grantham.</i>
Earl of <i>Cornwallis.</i>	Mr. Vice Chamberlain.
Earl of <i>Hardwicke.</i>	<i>Henry Legge, Esq;</i>
Earl of <i>Egmont.</i>	<i>George Grenville, Esq;</i>
Earl of <i>Thomond.</i>	<i>James Grenville, Esq;</i>
Viscount <i>Falmouth.</i>	Mr. Secretary <i>Pitt.</i>
Viscount <i>Barrington.</i>	L. Chief Justice <i>Willes.</i>
Viscount <i>Bateman.</i>	Master of the Rolls,
Viscount <i>Ligonier.</i>	<i>Henry Fox, Esq;</i>
Viscount <i>Royston</i>	<i>Charles Townshend, Esq;</i>
L. Berkley of <i>Stratton.</i>	<i>Robert Nugent, Esq;</i>
Lord <i>Sandys.</i>	<i>Willbore Ellis, Esq;</i>
Lord <i>Anson.</i>	Sir <i>Francis Dashwood.</i>

(b.) The *London Extraordinary Gazette*, of the 8th Day of *July 1761.*



“ &c. and in every such Case the People of  
 “ this Realm are absolved from their Alle-  
 “ giance,

afterwards, viz. *Saturday, September the 5th*, we were informed that (c) Her Most Serene Highness having embarked on Board His Majesty's Yacht at *Stade* the 22d (d) of *August*, fell down the *Elbe* to *Cuxhaven*, sailed from thence the 28th, and arrived in the Port of *Harwich* on *Sunday Evening the 6th of September*. Her Highness continued that Night, and dined on *Monday* on board: After which, she set out from *Harwich*, and lay that Night at the Earl of *Abercorn's* House at *Witham* in *Essex*; from whence Her Highness set out on *Tuesday* at Eight, and arrived at a Quarter past Three at His Majesty's Palace of *St. James's*, where she alighted at the Garden Gate, and was received by the King and all the Royal Family. In the next *Gazette* is this Account of the Royal Wedding, viz. (e) This Evening the Solemnity of His Majesty's Marriage with Her Serene Highness Princess *Charlotte of Mecklenburg*, was performed in the Chapel Royal, by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The Processions to and from the Chapel, were in the following Order:

The

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(c) *Gazette*, Numb. 10,137.

(d) This Paragraph, as printed in the *Gazette*, seems erroneous, which the Editor has presumed to alter, and, he hopes, corrected.

(e) *Gazette*, Numb. 10,138.

"giance, &c." Stat. 1 *Will. & Mar.*  
Sess. 2. Chap. 2. Sect. 9.

## The PROCESSION of the BRIDE.

Drums and Trumpets.  
The Serjeant Trumpeter.

The Princess's Servants.

A Page.

A Quarter Waiter.

A Gentleman Usher between the two Senior He-  
rals (6).

Vice Chamberlain (7).

Maids of Honour (7).

Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, not Peereffes (7).  
Peereffes.

Unmarried Daughters of Peers.

The King's

The King's

(9) Vice Chamberlain. Lord Chamberlain (8).

The Bride in her nuptial Habit, supported by their  
Royal Highnesses the Duke of *York* and Prince *Wil-*  
*liam*,

---

(6) *Thomas Browne* and *John Martin Leake*, Esqs;

(7) See the Queen's Establishment for their Names.

(8) His Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*.

(9) *William Finch*, Esq;



*Ham*, her Train borne by ten unmarried Daughters of Dukes and Earls; viz. (10) Lady Sarah Lenox; (11) Lady Caroline Ruffel; (12) Lady Ann Hamilton; (13) Lady Elizabeth Ker; (14) Lady Harriot Bentinck; (15) Lady Caroline Montague; (16) Lady Elizabeth Keppel; (17) Lady Louisa Greville; (18)

(10) Daughter to the late, and Sister to the present Duke of Richmond. *Collins's Peerage*, Edit. 1756, p. 208.

(11) Only Daughter of the Duke of Bedford. *Collins*, p. 287.

(12) Sister to the late, and Great Aunt to the present Duke of Hamilton. *Scots Compendium*, Edition 1756, p. 68. See *Addenda* to first Vol. of *Collins's*, in *Hamilton Duke of Brandon*, p. 493, Sect. last, Line 16. in 5th Vol. of *Collins*.

(13) Daughter to the late, and Sister to the present Duke of Roxburgh. *Scots Compendium*, p. 139. See 3 *Collins*, p. 523.

(14) Whether not Lady Henrietta, Daughter to the Duke of Portland? *Collins*, Vol. I. Part 2. p. 581.

(15) Eldest Daughter of the Duke of Manchester. *Collins*, Vol. I. Part 2. p. 674.

(16) Daughter of the late, and Sister of the present Earl of Albemarle. 3 *Collins*, p. 181.

(17) Eldest Daughter of Earl Brooke. 3 *Collins*, p. 729.

(18) Lady *Elizabeth Harcourt*; (19) Lady *Susan Strangways*.

Her Serene Highness having been in this Manner conducted to the Chapel, the Lord Chamberlain, and Vice Chamberlain, with the two Heralds, returned to wait upon His Majesty.

## The KING'S PROCESSION.

Drums and Trumpets as before.

The Knight Marshal (20).

Pursuivants and Heralds at Arms.

Knights of the Bath, not Peers, wearing their Collars.

Privy Councillors, not Peers.

Comptroller of the  
Household (22).

Treasurer of the  
Household (21).

Barons.

Bishops.

Viscounts.

Earls.

(23) The

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(18) Only Daughter of the Earl of *Harcourt*. 4 *Collins*, p. 247.

(19) Eldest Daughter of the Earl of *Ilchester*. See 5 *Collins*, p. 400.

(20) Sir *Sidney Meadows*, Knight.

(21) Earl of *Thomond*.

(22) Lord *Edgcumbe*.



(23) The Lord Steward of the Household.

Marquisses.

Dukes.

(24) *Norroy* and (25) *Clarencieux*, Kings of Arms.

Two Serjeants (26) Lord Privy Seal. Two Serjeants

at Arms. (27) Lord President. at Arms.

(28) Lord Chancellor.

(29) Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

(30) Garter Principal King of Arms, with his white  
Rod or Scepter, between two Gentlemen-Ushers.

(31) The Earl Marshal.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*.

His Royal Highness Prince *Frederick*.

His Royal Highness Prince *Henry*.

The Sword of State, borne by the Duke of *Bedford*,  
Knight of the Garter, in his Collar, between the  
Lord Chamberlain, and Vice Chamberlain.

The KING, wearing his Collar.

(42) Captain

(23) Earl of *Talbot*.

(24) *William Oldys*, Esq;

(25) Sir *Charles Townly*, Knight.

(26) Earl *Temple*.

(27) Earl *Granville*.

(28) Lord *Henley*.

(29) Doctor *Thomas Secker*.

(30) *Stephen Martin Leake*, Esq;

(31) Earl of *Effingham*.

E

(32) Captain of  
the Yeomen of  
the Guard.

(33) Captain of  
the Life  
Guard.

(34) Captain of  
the Band of  
Pensioners.

The Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber in waiting.

(35) The Master of the Robes.

Two Grooms of the Bedchamber.

Gentlemen Pensioners.

## The RETURN.

Drums and Trumpets.

Serjeant Trumpeter.

The Queen's Servants.

A Page.

A Quarter Waiter.

A Gentleman Usher, between two Heralds.

Pursuivants and Heralds at Arms.

Knights of the Bath, not Peers.

Privy Councillors, not Peers.

Unmarried Daughters of Peers.

Peereffes.

Peers as before:

*Norroy* and *Clarencieux*, Kings of Arms.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord President.

Lord

---

(32) Viscount *Falmouth*.

(33)

(34) Lord *Berkley* of *Stratton*.

(35) Honourable *James Brudenel*, Esq; Form of  
proceeding to Coronation of King *George* the *Third*, and  
Queen *Charlotte*, p. 8.



Lord Chancellor.

Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Garter between two Gentlemen-Ushers.

The Earl Marshal.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*.

His Royal Highness Prince *Frederick*.

His Royal Highness Prince *Henry*.

The Sword of State, between the Lord Chamberlain  
and Vice-Chamberlain.

The K I N G:

The three Captains of the Guard.

The Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber in waiting.

(36) Master of the Rolls.

Two Grooms of the Bed-chamber.

The Q U E E N,

Conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Cham-  
berlain, supported by their Royal Highnesses  
the Duke of *York* and Prince *William*.

Her Train borne as before.

The Lady of Her Majesty's Bed-chamber in waiting.

Maids of Honour.

Gentlemen Pensioners:

(36) Sir *Thomas Clarke*, Knight. Should it not be  
Master of the Robes?

T H E  
P R E R O G A T I V E S  
O F A  
Q U E E N C O N S O R T .

**D**IVERSE Prerogatives are allowed in the Laws of *England* to the King's Wife, as those of:

I. Making Grants, Gifts, or Contracts, without the King.

II. Receiving by Gift from her Husband, (which no other *Feme-Covert* may do.)

III. Suing, and being sued without the King, &c.

IV. Having her Courts and Offices, as if she were a sole Person.

V. Its being Treason to plot against her Life.



VI. Her Trial for Offences ; and, lastly,

VII. Her ancient Revenue of Queen Gold.

See *Seld. Tit. Hon.* chap. vi. p. 210.

I. *Of making Grants, Gifts, or Contracts,  
without the King.*

9 Ed. 1. Rot. Chart. Memb. 4. <sup>a</sup> *pro Johanne Ferror*, the Queen, <sup>b</sup> *Consors Regis*,  
<sup>c</sup> granted <sup>d</sup> *Manerium dilecto militi nostro Domino Johanni Ferror*.

8 E. 1. Memb. 4. The Queen by Assent  
and Consent of the King granted a Manor,  
&c.

10 E. 1. Rot. Chart. Memb. 3. Part 16.  
<sup>e</sup> *inspeximus* the Grant of the Queen of the  
Manor in Fee, <sup>f</sup> *Familiari militi nostro Galfrido  
de Pichford*, which had been granted to the  
Queen and her Heirs by another, &c. the  
King confirmed, &c.

<sup>a</sup> For *John Ferror*.

<sup>b</sup> The King's Consort.

<sup>c</sup> Orig. is (*grantera*).

<sup>d</sup> A Manor to our beloved Knight Lord *John Ferror*.

<sup>e</sup> We have seen.

<sup>f</sup> To our Friend *Geoffry of Pichford*, Knight.

11 E. 1. Rot. Chart. Memb. 4. The King confirmed a Grant which the Queen had made, &c. 18 E. 1. Memb. 11, 20. accordingly of a Grant in Fee by the Queen.

It was adjudged, that where the Queen was Tenant for Life, and a Copyhold of Inheritance escheats to her, there the Queen may grant it to whom she pleases, and this shall bind the King, his Heirs and Successors for ever; for she was <sup>s</sup> *Domina pro tempore*, and the Custom of the Manor shall bind the King. 4 Rep. 23. b. Trin. 26 Eliz. in Case of *Clerke v. Pennifather*.

The Queen Consort of the King of *England* is an exempt Person from the King by the Common Law, and of Ability and Capacity to purchase and grant without the King. Co. Litt. 3. a. per *Brian*. The Queen is a sole Person by the Common Law, but not to all Intents. Bro. Abr. <sup>h</sup> *Aid del Roy*, pl. 96. cites 3 Hen. 7. 14.

<sup>s</sup> Lady for a Time.

<sup>h</sup> Aid of the King.

In



In Formedon, the Tenant vouched the Queen and two others, as Heirs of the Duke of *York*, and shewed Cause by the Duke; *Brian*, said the Queen, is not a Person able to be vouched as here; for this is a real Matter; but in personal Causes she is exempt, and has Ability as a private Person, and may make Gift or Lease for Term of her Life; and therefore by him the Tenant shall have first Aid of the King, and after of the Queen, but not of both together; and it was doubted if the Queen be a private Person exempted by the Common Law, or by Statute; for if it be by Statute, it ought to be pleaded, *per Brian*; for it is a private Statute: But, *per Townsend*, if she be exempt by the Common Law, the Tenant need not have Aid of the King. Bro. Abr. Nonability, pl. 56. cites 3 *Hen.* 7. 14.

II. *Of receiving by Gift from her Husband.*

II E. 1. Rot. <sup>1</sup> WALLIÆ Memb. 1.  
The King gave a Manor to the Queen his

<sup>1</sup> Of *Wales*.

*Feme*, and her Heirs for ever, <sup>k</sup> *adeo integre et plene*, as S. held it. Other such Grant, Memb. 3.

2 E. 1. Rot. <sup>1</sup> WALLIÆ Memb. 2. The King granted to the Queen his *Feme*, such Land, <sup>m</sup> *ad vitam suam, ita tamen quod Maneria, &c. a Coronâ ANGLIÆ non separentur.*

King Edw. 4. gave certain Lands to the Queen his *Feme* for Term of her Life, and she leased them for Years; and so it seems that she has a Capacity to take of the Grant of the King, and she may lease alone without the King; and so she is a Person exempt. *Bro. Abr. Nonabilitie, pl. 16. cites 7 H. 7. 7.* It was adjudged, that where H. 8. granted a Manor to the Queen his *Feme* for Life, there the Queen was a sole Person, exempt by the Common Law, and might make Lease or Grant without the King. 4 Rep. 23. b. Trin. 26. *Eliz.* in the Case of *Clerke v. Penmifather.*

<sup>k</sup> As entirely and fully.

<sup>1</sup> Of *Wales.*

<sup>m</sup> For her Life, but so that the Manors, &c. should not be separated from the Crown of *England.*



11 E. 1. Rol. Chart. Memb. 5. The King granted to the Queen a Manor, <sup>m</sup> *Hærendum sibi & Hæredibus*.

3 E. 1. Rol. Chart. Memb. 4. <sup>n</sup> *in schedulâ annexâ*, the Feme of E. 1. was obliged to Robert de Bohun <sup>o</sup> *in mille libris ex assensu et voluntate Domini Regis Domini nostri*; and after, *inspeximus*, and the King confirmed.

3 E. 1. Rol. pat. Memb. 14. <sup>n</sup> *in schedulâ annexâ*, the King granted all Debts <sup>p</sup> whatsoever to his Wife.

In *Scire Facias* it was admitted, that the King may give to the Queen certain Portion by his Letters Patents, by Division certain. And so see, that the Queen has a Capacity, though she be *Feme Covert*, and

<sup>m</sup> To hold to her and her Heirs.

<sup>n</sup> In the Schedule annexed.

<sup>o</sup> In One Thousand Pounds, with the Assent and Will of our Lord the King.

<sup>p</sup> Orig. is (*D'unite la sa Feme*); it seems (*la*) should be (*al*).

F

may

may take of her Baron; and this seems to be for Term of Life. *Bro. Abr.* Nonability, pl. 58. cites 49. *E.* 3, 4. *Ibid.* Prescription, pl. 12. cites same Case.

### III. *Of her suing, and being sued without the King, &c.*

The Queen may implead, and be impleaded alone, 4 Rep. 23. b. 26 *Eliz.*

The Queen *Feme* of the King may inform by her Attorney-General in the *Chancery*, by *English* Bill, to have a Decree made in the Court of the Queen confirmed; for though she be a Subject, yet she hath such Prerogative of the King, as that she is his *Feme*. Mich. 16. Jam. in *Chancery*. Sir Robert *Floyd's* Case ruled upon a Demurrer.

She shall not be amerced, F. N. B. 31. Co. Lit. 127, 133. a. 8 Co. 61. Rol. Abr. 214, 215, &c. Pick. Finch. 185. 3 Bulstr. 276. Mil. Finch. 69.

She



She may have in herself the Possession of personal Things during her Life ; but both real and personal Estate goes to the King after her Death, if she doth not in her Life time dispose of them, or devise them away by Will. Co. Litt. 3, 31, 133. Pick. Finch. 86. Mil. Finch. 57. Rol. Abr. 912.

2 E. 1.<sup>p</sup> Rot. Clauso Memb. 13.<sup>q</sup> *conventio inter Reginam Feme* of the King, and a common Person for the enjoying of certain Lands for years, and the Queen *fecit Attornatum*, and the other appointed to be in proper Person.

If the Queen be Plaintiff, the Summons in the Process need not have the Solemnity of fifteen Days, which is extended also to her Children, Brothers, Sisters, *et a ses parents*, (as the Words are in the Book called *Breton*); or, *Eorum parentibus et propin-*

<sup>p</sup> Close Roll.

<sup>q</sup> An Agreement between the Queen Wife.

<sup>r</sup> Made an Attorney.

<sup>s</sup> And to her Parents.

<sup>t</sup> Their Parents and near of Kin.

quis, as *Bracton* says. *Bracton* 279. b. *Bracton*. 444. *Seld.* Tit. Hon. Chap. vi. p. 210.

In *Quare Impedit* by the Queen, the Writ wanted these Words, <sup>a</sup> *Et nisi fecerit*. *Thorpe* said the Queen is a Person exempt, and shall not be amerced for her Nonsuit; and therefore she shall not find Pledges <sup>b</sup> *de proseguendo*; and she shall have Writ of Form in all Points as the King shall have, and therefore the Writ was awarded good. *Bro. Abr.* Nonability, pl. 59, cites 18. *E.* 3. 12. and *Fitzh. Abr.* Brief, 355. *Co. Lit.* 133. a. See *ibid.* 127.

Suit by Petition does not lie to the Queen; for Affize <sup>c</sup> *præcipe quod reddat*, and the like, lies against her. *Bro. Abr.* Nonability, pl. 60. cites 11 *Hen.* 4. 67. per *Cur. Co. Lit.* 133. b.

In *Quare Impedit* brought by the Queen, some say that Plenarty is no Plea, no more than in Case of the King. *Co. Litt.* 133. a.

<sup>a</sup> And unless she shall make.

<sup>b</sup> To prosecute.

<sup>c</sup> Command that he render.



If any Bailiff of the Queen's bring an Action concerning the Hundred, he shall say, "*In contemptum Domini Regis et Regine*. Co. Lit. 133. a.

The Queen shall pay no Toll. Co. Lit. 133. b.

Acts of Parliament relating to her need not be pleaded; for the Court must take Notice of them, because she is a public Person. *Seld.* Tit. Hon. 207, 210. 4 Co. 23, b. 2 Rol. Abr. 213. Hal. Hist. Pl. Cr. 89, 91, 124, 128. Co. Lit. 133. 8 Co. 28. Pick. Finch. 86. Plow. Com. 231. Mil. Finch 56.

If the Tenant of the Queen aliens a certain Part of his Tenancy to one, and another Part to another, the Queen <sup>x</sup> may dis-

<sup>u</sup> *In Contempt of the Lord the King and Queen.*

<sup>x</sup> This seems to be misprinted, and that it should be *may (not) distrain*, &c. or otherwise here seems an Inconsistency; and F. N. B. 235, (A) is, that the Writ (1) *De onerando pro ratâ portione* is awarded to the Queen's Officers, where they distrain one Tenant for the whole Rent, where he holds but Part of the Lands, and several other Tenants hold the Residue thereof.

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(1) *Of distraining for a rateable Proportion.*

train

train in any one Part for the whole, as the King may do; but other Lords shall distrain but for the Rate; and therefore where the Queen so distrains, there lies a Writ <sup>y</sup> *de onerando pro rata portione*. Co. Lit. 133. b.

The Writ of Right shall not be directed to the Queen, no more than to the King, but to her Bailiff; otherwise it is, when any other is Lord. Co. Lit. 133. b.

A Protection shall be allowed against the Queen, but not against the King. Co. Lit. 133. b.

The Queen is not bound by the Statute of *Marlbridge* for driving a Distress into another County. Co. Lit. 133. b. 131. a.

In Case of Aid Prayer of the Queen, it is <sup>z</sup> *Dominâ Reginâ inconsultâ*; and the Cause of the Aid Prayer shall not be coun-

<sup>y</sup> To distrain for a rateable Proportion.

<sup>z</sup> The Lady Queen unconsulted:



terpleaded, no more than in the Case of  
the King. Co. Lit. 133. b.

IV. *Of having her Courts and Officers, as if  
she was a sole Person.*

The King cannot grant to another for  
Life the Office of making Saddles for the  
Queen, because she is as a Feme sole, and  
so may elect her own Officers. 2 Rol. Abr.  
p. 213. pl. 12.

The

THE  
\*ESTABLISHMENT  
OF  
QUEEN CHARLOTTE,  
CONSORT TO  
KING GEORGE III.

Chamberlain,  
Duke of *Manchester*.

Vice-Chamberlain,  
Lord *Cantalupe*.

Mistress of the Robes,  
Dutcheſs of *Ancaſter*.

Ladies of the Bed-chamber,  
Dutcheſs of *Hamilton* <sup>a</sup>,

\* Gazette, Numb. 10, 136.

<sup>a</sup> Her Grace is placed here, and the Stile of Dutcheſs allowed her by mere Curteſy; for having married a Commoner, ſhe has forfeited all Right to claim Peerage, or any of their Privileges. See 2 Inſt. 50. Co. Litt. 16. b. 6 Co. 53. b. Dy. 79. pl. 51. 2 Hawk. Pl. Cr. Chap. 44. Sect. 11.



Countess of *Effingham*,  
 Countess of *Northumberland*,  
 Countess of *Egremont*,  
 Viscountess *Weymouth*,  
 Viscountess *Bolingbroke*:

Maids of Honour,

Miss *Bishop*,  
 Miss *Wrottesley*,  
 Miss *Beauclerk*,  
 Miss *Keck*,  
 Miss *Meddows*,  
 Miss *Tryon*.

Bed-chamber Women,

Mrs. *Dashwood*,  
 Mrs. *Tracy*,  
 Mrs. *Herbert*,  
 Mrs. *Brudenel*,  
 Mrs. *Boughton*,  
 Mrs. *Bloodworth*.

Sempstresses and Laundresses,

Mrs. *Cbetwynd*.

Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy-Chamber,

Sir *James Calder*,

G

Mr.

Mr. *Stanhope*,  
Mr. *Boyle*.

Gentlemen Ushers daily Waiters,  
Mr. *Allen*,  
Mr. *Jenkinson*,  
Mr. *Molyneux*.

Gentlemen Ushers quarterly Waiters,  
Captain *Robinson*,  
Mr. *Hubert*,  
Mr. *Causlaid*.

Physicians,  
Dr. *Letherland*,  
Dr. *Akenside*.

Physician to the Household,  
Dr. *Pringle*.

Surgeon,  
Mr. *Pennel Hawkins*.

Surgeon to the Household,  
Mr. *Thomas Gataker*.

Apothecary,  
— *Brande*.

Apothe-



Apothecary to the Household,  
Mr. *John Devaynes*.

Pages of the back Stairs,  
Mr. *John Nicolaii*,  
Mr. *Richard Chapman*,  
Mr. — *White*,  
Mr. *Francis Weybrow*.

Pages of the Prefence,  
Mr. *Valatin*,  
Mr. *Sutherland*.

Necessary Woman to the private Apartments,  
Mrs. *Moore*.

Necessary Woman to the public Apartments,  
Mrs. *Coggshhead*.

Treasurer,  
*Andrew Stone*, Esq;

Secretary,  
*David Græhm*, Esq;

Comptroller.  
Hon. *Sewallis Shirley*.

Attorney-General,

\* Mr. *Huffy*.

Solicitor-General,

\* Mr. *De Gray*.

Master of the Horse;

Earl *Harcourt*.

Equerries,

Lieut. Col. *Montgomery*,

Captain *Harcourt*,

Mr. *John Schutz*.

Pages of Honour,

Mr. *Fitzpatrick*,

Mr. *Byne*.

A Clerk of the Stables,

A Bottle Man,

Five Coachmen,

Eight Footmen ; and

Three for the Master of the Horse,

Two Grooms,

Four Chairmen,

Five Postilions,

Five Helpers.

N. B. Her Servants have no Privilege. *Kel. 842. Anon.*

\* *Gazette*, Numb. 10, 138.

V. Of



*V. Of its being Treason to plot against her Life.*

Compaffing or imagining the Death of our Lady Queen, violating the King's Companion, is Treason, 25 Ed. 3. Stat. 5. Chap. 2. 1 H. 4. c. 11. Kelying 20. 3 Inst. 1, 6, 113. 8 Co. 28. Dy. 98, 298. Bro. Abr. Treason. 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 27, 32. Co. Pl. Cr. 360. Dy. 296. 3 Co. 2, 10. 4 Co. 57. 7 Co. 33. Dy. 128, 332. 13 Co. 54. Savil. 4.

A Queen Dowager, namely the Queen, after the Death of her Husband, is not a Queen within 25 Ed. 3. for though she bear the Title of Queen, and hath many Prerogatives answering the Dignity of her Person, yet she is not (his Queen) ; or, as the other Parts of the Act exprefs it, (his Companion) it must be the Queen Consort, the King's Wife, and during the Marriage between them.

The

The Queen divorced from the King  
 \*<sup>b</sup> *a Vinculo Matrimonii*), as for Cause of  
 Consanguinity, is not a Queen within this  
 Act, though the King be living; this was  
 the Case of Queen *Katharine*, who was first  
 married to Prince *Arthur*, and by him, as  
 was said, carnally known, and after his  
 Death married to Prince *Henry*, (afterwards  
 King *Henry* the VIIIth) by whom she had  
 Issue *Mary*, (afterwards Queen of *England*)  
 and afterwards after twenty Years Marriage  
 was divorced, <sup>c</sup> *causâ affinitatis*, which Di-  
 vorce was confirmed in the Parliament 25  
 H. 8. cap. 22.

This was also the Case of his second  
 Wife Queen *Anne*, who was also divorced  
<sup>d</sup> *a vinculo*, and that Divorce confirmed by  
 the Stat. of 28 H. 8. cap. 7. which never-  
 theless was again repealed in Part by the  
 Stat. of 35 H. cap. 1. and in Effect wholly  
 by the Statute of 1 *Eliz.* cap. 3. and yet there  
 is one Clause observable in the Act of 28 H. 8.

<sup>b</sup> From the Bond of Marriage.

<sup>c</sup> For Cause of Consanguinity.

<sup>d</sup> From the Bond.

that



that Treasons committed against Queen Anne, or the Lady Elizabeth her Daughter, mesne between the Marriage and that Divorce were punishable, although the Divorce made a Nullity of the Marriage; and therefore there is a special Clause to pardon all such Treasons, so that the Relation of the Divorce and Separation to dissolve the Marriage <sup>e</sup> *ab initio*, was not thought sufficient to discharge those Treasons, without a special Pardon discharging the Treasons committed against them.

But we need not put the Case of a Divorce, <sup>f</sup> *a mensâ et thoro causâ adulterii*, because Adultery by the King's Wife is High Treason in her, and so the Case of a Divorce cannot well come in question, for she must be executed for Treason, 28. H. 8. Spilman's Rep. § 33 H. 8. cap. 21. <sup>h</sup> Co. Pl. Cr. p. 9. Hal. Hist. Pl. Cr. 124.

<sup>e</sup> At first.

<sup>f</sup> From Board and Bed, for Cause of Adultery.

<sup>g</sup> In the Case of Queen Anne Bolen Howard.

<sup>h</sup> In the Case of Queen Katharine.

If

If the Wife of the King consent to an Adulterer, she is no less guilty of High Treason than he. Hawk. Pl. Cr. chap. 17. Sect. 22. Hale's Hist. Pl. Cr. 128. 3 Inst. 9. H. P. C. 12.

If any do compass the Death of the Queen, and declare it by any overt Act, the very Intent is Treason, as in the Case of the King. Co. Lit. 133, b.

#### VI. Of her Trial for Offences.

A Queen Consort in case of Treason by her shall be tried <sup>a</sup> *per Pares*, as Queen Anne, the Wife of Henry VIII. was, Easter 28 H. 8. in the Tower of London before the Duke of Norfolk, then High Steward. 2 Inst. 50. Crompt. Jurisdic. of Courts, 336.

#### VII. Of her ancient Revenue of Queen Gold.

<sup>a</sup> By her Equals.

*Aurum*



<sup>i</sup> *Aurum Regina* <sup>k</sup> is a Royal Debt, Duty, and Revenue of every Queen Consort of *England*, during her Marriage to the King, by the antient Law of *England*, from every Person, both in *England* and *Ireland*, for every Gift or Oblation, or voluntary Obligation or Fine to the King, amounting to ten Marks or more, for Privileges, Franchises, Dispensations, Licences, Pardons or Grants of Royal Grace, or Favour conferred by the King, which is a tenth Part, besides the Fine to the King; *i. e.* one Mark for every 10 *l.* and 10 *l.* for every 100 *l.* and was usually paid in Gold, as one Mark in Gold to the Queen, for every 100 Marks in Silver to the King; an Ounce of Gold at that Time a-Day being ten Times as much in Value as an Ounce of Silver. And this becomes a Debt on Record to the Queen by recording the Fine to the King, without

<sup>i</sup> Queen Gold.

<sup>k</sup> Lord *Fortescue's* Reports, 398. See 12 Co. 21, 22. Prynne's Queen Gold, Mad. Hist. Excheq. 240, 241. Firm. Burg. 154, 183. Gervas. Tilb. Dial. of Excheq. B. ii. Chap. 26.

H

any

any Contract ; and this by antient Prescription, beyond the Memory of Man, in the first Age of the Law. This is proved from Records of the *Tower* and *Exchequer*, so antient as *Hen. 2.* in the Year 1177, and in that Age it was said to be *secundum consuetud' Angliæ & Jura Scaccar*, according to the Custom of *England* and Rights of the King's *Exchequer*, which may fairly be supposed to reach at least to the Conquest. See *Ancient Dialogue of Exchequer*, published in 1758, Chap. 12, fo. 57.

Another Property of *Queen Gold* is, that the King remit Part or all of his Debt, or stay the Process, yet this will not debar the Queen of her <sup>1</sup> *Aurum Reginae*, nor can the Process be delayed without her Consent, See the same Dialogue.

This was due from every one in *England* and *Ireland* both, and from the Clergy as well as the Laity, and issues out of the Fines of *Jews*, and other Clippers and Falsifiers of

<sup>1</sup> Queen Gold.



Kings Monies, and out of Fines to the King for Pardon of Malefactors, or for restoring Estates forfeited to the King. *Same Dial. 57. b.*

Some will have it this had its Original from Queen *Helena*, Wife to *Constantius*, from the *Roman* Emperors, and not from the Earls or Dukes of *Normandy*, who were never Kings. Now the Wives of the Emperors had the Titles of *Diva*, and *Diva Augusta*, as the Emperor had of *Divus*, &c. and *Constantius* kept his court at *York*, and died there, and his Queen and Empress had Gold Coin struck with her Effigies. *Prynne's Queen Gold*, p. 8, 9. *Seld. tit. Hon. Part 1. cap. 6. 8. 1.*

The Queen has the same Prerogative of Process out of Exchequer, to recover her Queen Gold after her Husband's Death, accruing in his Time, as she had while he lived.

Several Kings have ordered this to be levied, and sometimes ordered Process out of the *Exchequer* to levy all Debts due to her whatsoever ; either Queen Gold or any thing else. The Process is <sup>m</sup> *Fieri facias de Bonis et Catallis, et de Terris et Catallis*, at the Time of the Debt, in whose hands soever it comes, and to deliver the Money to the Queen or to her Receiver, or Keeper at our *Exchequer*.

The Queen, by her own Letters Patent or Writs, during the Life and after the Death of the King, usually constituted Keepers and Receivers of it in the *Exchequer*, whom the Barons were required to counsel and advise, and assist on all Occasions, for the levying this Revenue, and they were to cause Process to issue to levy this and other Debts, and to render an Account of them in the *Exchequer* annually. The

<sup>m</sup> That it be made of the Goods and Chattels, and of the Lands and Chattels.

Queen



Queen had a special Officer and Auditor in *Ireland*, as well as in *England*, to receive the Queen Gold. *See the same Dialogue.*

The Queen appoints a Receiver-General at the *Exchequer*, and neither Sheriff or Officer can be discharged till the Queen is satisfied as well as the King, and Money was said to be paid <sup>n</sup> *ad Receptam suam in Scaccar. ibid.*

The Queen constituted *J. S.* and *A. B.* ° Clerks of our Writs in the *Exchequer* at *Westminster* and our Attornies, to demand and levy Queen Gold, and to prosecute and defend Suits for us in the *Exchequer*, commenced and to be commenced. Given under our Signet at *Westminster*; and the King sends this by Writ to the Barons of the *Exchequer*, to admit them accordingly. An-

<sup>n</sup> At her Receipt in the *Exchequer*.

° Among the Claims at the Coronation of King *James II.* and Queen *Mary*, there was one to have a Clerk at the *Exchequer* to demand and receive the Queen Gold, &c. *Sandford's History of the said Coronation*, p. 133.

other

other is appointed Treasurer or Receiver-General of Fee-Farms, &c. and of her Revenue of Queen Gold.

The Lord Mayor of *London* was fined for a Misprision in *Edward the Fourth's* Time, 8000 *l.* and the Queen (*Margaret*) had 800 *l.* for Queen Gold.

The Queen informs by her Attorney in the *Exchequer*.

The King issues Process for Arrears due to the Queen, reciting it belongs to him. The Queen's Matters were always determined in the *Exchequer* as the King's.

*Philippa*, Queen Consort to *Edward III.* complains of withholding her Queen Gold in *Ireland*, and thereon a Writ issues by the King to the Officers, Treasurers, and Barons of *Ireland*, to levy it as usually had been, and as amply as in *England*; and recites that defrauding the Queen was Dishonour to the King. The Officers, Sheriffs, and Receivers of this Duty, did account to  
the



the Queen in the *Exchequer* for Debts due to her, and levied, when they accounted to the King, and were fined and imprisoned for the Neglect, and were not discharged till Satisfaction given to the Queen, and acknowledged by her Attorney-General.

A CHRO-

**CHRONOLOGICAL CATALOGUE**

OF THE

*Queens Consorts of England,*

Who have received or claimed the above  
Duty of Queen Gold.

**S**T.<sup>a</sup> *Helena*, Daughter and Heir of King  
*Coel*, Queen Consort to the Emperor  
*Constantius*, in Year 302.

*Eleanor*, Daughter of *William* Duke of  
*Aquitaine*, Queen Consort to King *Henry*  
the *Second*.

*Isabel*, Daughter and Heir of *Aimer* Earl  
of *Angulesme*, Queen Consort to King *John*.

<sup>a</sup> *Prynne's Queen Gold*, p. 136.

*Eleanor,*



*Eleanor*, second Daughter of *Raymond* Earl of *Provence*, Queen Consort to King *Henry the Third*.

*Eleanor*, Daughter of *Ferdinando the Third*, King of *Castile*, first Queen Consort to King *Edward the First*.

*Margaret*, eldest Daughter of *Philip the Hardy*, King of *France*, second Queen Consort to King *Edward the First*.

*Isabel*, Daughter to *Philip the Fair*, King of *France*, Queen Consort to King *Edward the second*.

*Philippa*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Hennault* and *Holland*, Queen Consort to King *Edward the Third*.

*Anne*, Daughter to the Emperor *Charles the Fourth*, Queen Consort to King *Richard the Second*.

*Joane*, Daughter to *Charles the First* King of *Navarre*, Queen Consort to King *Henry the Fourth*.

*Katharine*, Daughter to King *Charles* the Sixth of *France*, Queen Consort to King *Henry* the Fifth.

*Margaret*, Daughter of *Renate* King of *Jerusalem*, *Sicily*, and *Arragon*, Queen Consort to King *Henry* the Sixth.

*Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Richard Woodwell*, Earl *Rivers*, Queen Consort to King *Edward* the Fourth.

*Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of King *Edward* the Fourth, Queen Consort to King *Henry* the Seventh.

*Katharine*, Daughter of *Ferdinando* the Sixth, King of *Spain*, first Queen Consort to King *Henry* the Eighth.

*Anne*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Bullen*, Earl of *Wiltshire* and *Ormond*, second Wife to King *Henry* the Eighth.

*Katharine*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Parre* of *Kendall*, Marquess of *Northampton*, sixth



and last Queen Consort to King *Henry the Eighth*.

*Anne*, Sister to *Christianus the Fourth*, King of *Denmark*, Queen Consort to King *James*.

*Henrietta Maria*, Daughter to King *Henry the Fourth* of *France*, Queen Consort to King *Charles the First*.

F I N I S.

1631

and last Queen Consort to King Henry the

King of Denmark, Queen Consort to King  
James, Sister to Christian the Fourth



the Fourth of Denmark, Queen Consort to King  
Charles the First

1631



